

JEWISH OBSERVER AND MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

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Ninepence



**ISRAEL in 1965:
HOW WILL
IT LOOK?** —PAGE 11

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COMMENT

NATIONAL STOCKTAKING

It is well known in the business world that there are two ways of taking stock: one for the taxation authorities and one for establishing the real state of the enterprise. But at least the commercial world is compelled by law to undertake this necessary exercise once a year, and there are definable limits beyond which departure from strict accuracy is possible only at considerable risk. Unfortunately politicians, governments and nations are not compelled to take stock of themselves and their policies with the same frequency or under such rigours of accuracy.

Yet who can deny that we have reached a point in our own affairs—and in the affairs of the world generally—where such honest stocktaking becomes an urgent need? Let us begin with the particular, with Israel. After only a decade—a fleeting moment in history—we are already beginning to take the future for granted. But can we? Are we not bound to look ahead to radical changes and to new conditions imposed by time, if by nothing else. The men at the helm will change; the people will change; the relationships with their neighbours and even with the Jews of the diaspora are bound to undergo profound adjustments. To what extent are we prepared for these transformations; can we anticipate them; should we?

* * *

Some of these questions will be considered in this and in the next two issues of the JEWISH OBSERVER. These are facts, not fancies; calculations, not speculations. But for us Israel is only a starting point. We are face to face with a host of other similar situations that will not only require similar stocktaking in their own right, but also because of the impact they will have on the future peace of the Middle East—and the future status of the remaining Jewish communities in the world.

The next problem that presents itself might be described as the triangle of France, Algiers and Israel. We do not wish to start this stocktaking here, but it has to be faced, both in its separate parts as a French-Algerian problem and in the context of Israel's position in Africa and of the Jews in Algeria and the rest of North Africa. In another few years, for example, we shall have to live with a rapidly changing France, not least in

its demographic composition. Whereas Britain is increasingly becoming a country with a heavy load of the older age-groups dominating the population picture, the opposite is happening in France. In less than a decade, the population of France will be weighted heavily on the side of the under-forties. And this will no doubt reflect itself at the peak of the political pyramid. Unfamiliar names, faces—and policies—are clearly the prospect in the wake of de Gaulle.

* * *

We mention these two, Israel and France, merely as typical examples of the changes that lie ahead. These new generations—and those emerging into public life in most countries, new and old, will be only lightly brushed by the ideas and ideals of the people who shaped the world as we know it—and especially, the United Nations.

What then is the purpose of stocktaking? Just to create or anticipate new worries for ourselves? That would be foolish. The essence, surely, of looking ahead and appraising the changes that are likely is to adjust ourselves and our policies to the prevailing trends and needs. No less important is the more active role of opposing trends that may be damaging to our interests and encouraging those which may help to establish peace and prosperity. But this cannot be done in a vacuum, or in the customary *ad hoc* fashion in which foreign policy—and indeed national policy—is so often formulated these days.

This is something which concerns, of course, countries like Israel and other new nations more than some others; it concerns France with her special problem in North Africa. It also concerns the British very much just now. But this kind of stocktaking depends utterly on its honesty and frank self-assessment.

This affects every part of our public life, and not only official policies and governments. It affects the condition of all Jews outside Israel—not only those in the Soviet Union; it affects the race relations between coloured and white people both in Europe and in Africa. For a variety of reasons we have so far not really faced up to what the next five years have in store for us. In this issue we try to make a start with a close look at Israel in 1965.

THIS WEEK

ADOLF EICHMANN WAS found guilty on all fifteen charges preferred against him (see page 4). The Israel court is expected to pass sentence on Monday after hearing final statements from prosecution and defence.

AMERICA'S DELEGATION AT the U.N. tabled a draft resolution in the Special Political Committee calling on the Palestine Conciliation Commission to intensify its efforts to repatriate or compensate the Palestine Arab refugees and to identify and evaluate their former properties in Israel.

FIFTEEN AFRICAN, LATIN American and European countries earlier tabled a resolution in the same Committee asking the General Assembly to renew its appeal to the Arab and Israeli Governments to start direct negotiations on "all the questions in dispute between them, including the question of the Arab refugees" (pages 9 and 16).

SPEAKER OF THE new Syrian Parliament is Dr. Mamoun Kuzbary who led the government after the revolt against U.A.R. rule. He won handsomely despite opposition from Baathist elements. This week parliament will elect a new President. Choice is between wealthy and moderate Rightist Dr. Nazem Kudsi and wealthy and moderate Leftist Khaled el Azem.

CAIRO CONFIRMED THAT the trial of four French officials and a number of Egyptian and foreign nationals on charges of spying for France would open in the first week of January. Meanwhile, President Nasser is back in the headlines with a series of Cabinet meetings devoted to complete



re-organisation of the country's economic and administrative life.

ONCE AGAIN, CAIRO has picked on Iraq's General Kassem as arch-enemy No. 1 (page 19). The general, for his part, rounded on the three major oil companies operating in Iraq and issued orders limiting the area of their concessions. At the same time, he agreed to the release of three British soldiers arrested on the Kuwait border last July.

PRIME MINISTER BEN-GURION entered upon his near two-weeks of meditation in Rangoon after a hectic round of official engagements (see photographs this page, story page 13).

On other pages:

What about the other Eichmanns? 7

J.P.A.-J.N.F. News 24-27

VERDICT

EICHMANN GUILTY ON ALL COUNTS

PLEA OF "SUPERIOR ORDERS" REJECTED

"Accused, this court finds you guilty of crimes against the Jewish people, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and membership in hostile organisations. We shall now give our reasoned judgement for this decision."

The last stage of the trial of Otto Adolf Eichmann had begun. For fifteen hours, and in more than 100,000 words, Judges Landau, Halevi and Raveh took it in turn to read their findings on the guilt of Adolf Eichmann. This, in summary, is what they said:

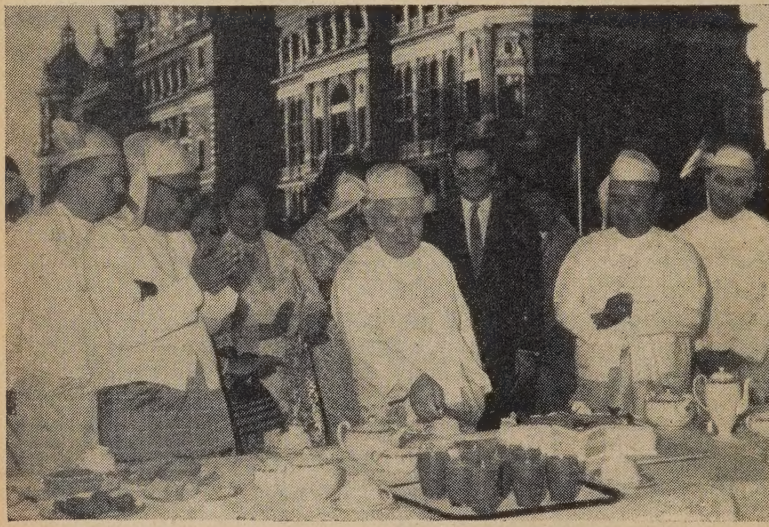
In September, 1935, the Nuremberg race laws were published and turned the Jews into citizens of an inferior grade and forbade marriage and sexual relations between persons belonging to the two nations. The citizenship law also served as the main basis for the discriminatory legislation against the Jews, which followed afterwards.

The accused arrived on October 19, 1934, at the head office of the S.D. (the Security Service) in Berlin. After a few months, at the beginning of 1935, he was moved to department II-112—"Jews." From then on, until the end of the Third Reich, he never ceased to be engaged in combating the Jews.

Austria, then Poland: In March, 1938, the accused was sent to Vienna, there to deal with the forced emigration of Austrian Jews. Through the pressure of the terror exercised against the Jews, the accused succeeded in bringing about the emigration of a considerable part of Austrian Jewry.

In September, 1939, Polish Jews were handed over to the Germans—over 2,000,000 souls—and the first wave of mass murders and other atrocities was set loose. The accused was to be charged with the central task of organising transports from the Reich to Poland. In the meantime, he continued to direct the activities of emigration centres.

At a meeting held on January 8, 1940, presided over by the accused, it was reported by the official in charge in the governmental area that people were held in locked carriages for eight days who froze to death while being transported. This same document in which the cases of freezing to death are reported shows



that there was no radical change in the manner of carrying out deportations, as far as lack of consideration for human life was concerned.

Wannsee decisions : On June 22, 1941, Hitler began the war against the Soviet Union. At the same time came the transition to the third and final stage in the persecution of the Jews within the area of German influence, namely, the stage of total extermination.

From then onwards, all German acts against Jews were aimed towards extermination, which was by now regarded as the final solution of the Jewish problem by all German authorities.

Now we pass to the central event in the history of the final solution, the Wannsee conference held in January 1942. The Jews were to be expelled to the east and put to hard labour. The weak would die from overwork, the strong be killed.

Truth about Hungary : Not one of those present made any reservation. When the accused was asked in cross-examination in this court what was the meaning of the words "various types of possible solutions" discussed towards the end of the conference, he answered simply: "Various ways of killing were discussed."

The last act in the tragedy of European Jews under the Hitler regime is the catastrophe which befell Hungarian Jewry. The accused brought with him Himmler's order for the expulsion of all the Jews from Hungary.

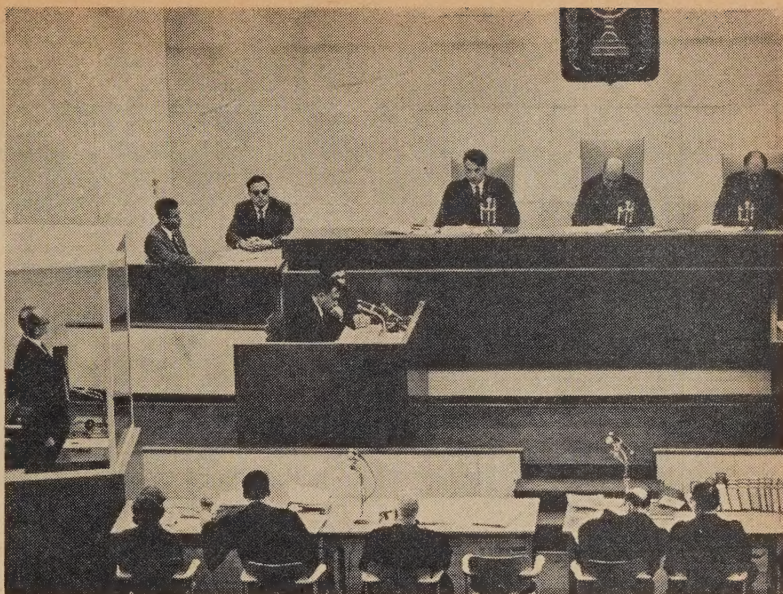
The accused did his utmost to carry out the order, and if in the end about a third of the Jews of Hungary were saved, it was in spite of his obstinate efforts to complete the operation.

After reading Brand : The accused's effort to appear now as the initiator of the "blood for goods" deal was nothing but a lie. There is no doubt that the order to begin negotiations on the exchange of Jews for goods came from Himmler himself.

The most that can be said for the accused is that he conducted the negotiations as he had been ordered. But it is sheer hypocrisy on his part to claim now that his reactions to their failure were those of sorrow, fury and anger.

The accused's version of the transaction was invented only after he had read Yoel Brand's book,* for the purpose of presenting himself in a more favourable light. To this end, he exploited an error made by Yoel Brand in connection with the promise to release 100,000 Jews immediately.

* Advocate for the Dead (André Deutsch).



AFTER TWENTY YEARS
The verdict of the Court

Speedy deportation ordered : Although Brand's evidence was borne out by his wife, and although both these witnesses were undoubtedly subjectively sincere, Mr. Brand was mistaken in regard to one further detail: that the accused had promised to blow up the extermination installations at Auschwitz.

It is obvious from the documentary evidence, that after Mr. Brand's departure the accused had not been engaged in preparation for the emigration of 100,000 Jews, as he had had the temerity to claim, but in the deportation of the rest of the Hungarian Jews to Auschwitz as swiftly as possible.

From the spring of 1942, the accused began to be active in connection with the issuing of operational directions to the special operations groups active in the east, by assembling the material relating to the extermination of Jews and preparing summaries thereof.

The preparation of summaries was obviously intended to be of assistance to those who had authority from time to time to decide upon the continuation of the activities of the operation groups.

The accused's contention that the extermination in the camps in the east was carried out in accordance with special orders in which he had no part, is borne out—at any rate it is not contradicted.

Important letters : The question as to whether the accused also participated in what was happening inside the camps becomes complicated because of his statements that, from time to time, he

used to visit Globocnik, S.S. and police commander in Lublin, and also saw Treblinka camp under construction in the autumn of 1941 and again later when it was functioning.

But this is not all, because he admits that on two occasions he brought to Globocnik letters, each containing authority to kill 250,000 Jews. Further, he says that it was he who brought Globocnik the news that Hitler had decided on the Jews' physical destruction.

In his testimony, he retracts somewhat and says that Globocnik already knew of the Fuehrer's decision. However, the question of the letters still remains.

Auschwitz denial : In spite of serious doubts, we do not see a firm basis for finding facts in this matter against the accused's version, because it is only from him that we know about these letters of Heydrich's. But one conclusion may be drawn even according to his version:

The handing over of these letters to Globocnik, even if they had only retroactive validity, on each occasion strengthened afresh Globocnik's readiness to continue to execute Jews *en masse*. These letters were important to him, otherwise he would not have asked for them.

In so far as the accused took part in the preparation of these letters and their transmission to Globocnik, he too was active in regard to the continuation of the slaughter in the camps in the east.

The accused argues that he had no in-

fluence on what was done inside the Auschwitz camp. He would dispatch transports of Jews to Auschwitz in accordance with the orders which he received that the camps were able to receive additional Jews. At the same time, he admits that he visited Auschwitz about five times, and that at the time of the deportations from Hungary he checked, directly with Hoess, the reception possibilities of the camp.

Could order life or death: In our opinion, there is sufficient proof in Hoess's statement, as supported by other evidence, of the following facts: The Jews who reached the camp were divided into "Transport Jews" and others, such as Jews in protective custody. All the Jews dispatched to Auschwitz by the accused's department were "Transport Jews." Every such transport reached the camp in accordance with information from the accused's department and was marked with a fixed code number according to country of origin.

Immediately upon arrival there, they passed through the selection conducted by the S.S. doctors, and those who were unfit for work were dispatched on the spot to the gas chambers. It has also been proved that it was within the accused's competence to give instructions in advance that a specific transport should not be taken off for immediate extermination, but only after some time had elapsed, as laid down by him.

The accused was competent to give instructions on all matters connected with the administration of Theresin ghetto and he was also using this authority in practice and supervising closely what was happening there, to the point of inter-

vening in current administrative matters.

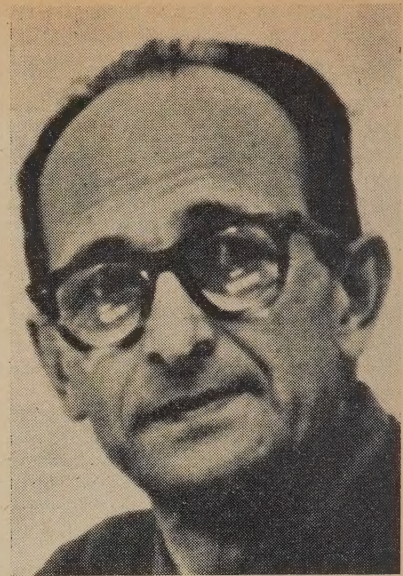
The acts of the accused against the Jewish people were detailed in counts 1-8 of the indictment. In all these counts, the accused was charged with offences under Section 1 of the Nazis and Nazi Collaborators (Punishment) Law. This section defines three crimes for which the punishment is death: Crime against the Jewish people—counts 1-4.

Crime against humanity—counts 5-7. War crime—count 8.

Permeated with destructive intent: It has been proved that the specific intent to destroy the Jewish people lay at the basis of the plan called "The Final Solution of the Jewish Problem" from the time in mid-1941 that Hitler gave the order of general extermination. But since in the evidence before us we have not found positive proof of specific action on the part of the accused in the interim period between June and August, 1941—we think it more cautious to find that his activity within this framework of the final solution commenced in August, 1941.

The facts which have been demonstrated showed not only that the accused knew of the intent to destroy the Jewish people, which lay within the plan for the final solution, but he personally was also permeated with this intent. His responsibility is that of a "principal offender" who perpetrated the entire crime in co-operation with the others.

(On counts 9-15 the court found the accused guilty of the expulsion of hundreds of thousands of Poles; the deportation of gypsies; the expulsion of 93 children from Lidice; membership of the



EICHMANN

The incomplete picture

S.S., S.D. and Gestapo—hostile organisations within the meaning of the Law).

Had time to stop: The accused well knew that the order for the physical extermination of the Jews was manifestly unlawful, and that by carrying out this order he was committing criminal acts on an enormous scale.

The accused had more than enough time to consider his actions and desist from them. But he did not stop. As time went on, he even increased his activity. With what we have said up to now, the accused's attempt to rely on superior orders for justification of his acts or even in mitigation of his punishment is already doomed to failure.

Eichmann closed his ears to conscience. His hatred was cold and calculated, aimed rather against the Jewish people as a whole than against individual Jews, and just because of this it was so poisonous and destructive in all its manifestations.

The other ones: To his task he devoted his alert mind, great cunning and his organisational skill.

But we shall not seek a complete picture if we place responsibility for the entire extermination campaign only upon the accused. Above him were men at the top, Ministries of the Interior and Justice, Foreign Ministry, Finance Ministry, German Army Command, etc., and all of the Reich authorities who competed to excel in furthering the complete extermination of the Jews.

But the guilt of others does not lessen by one iota the accused's personal guilt.

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GERMANY

NO CLEANSING STORM YET

WHEN WILL THE OTHER EICHMANNS BE TRIED?

from Paul Arnsberg

Frankfurt-am-Main :

German public opinion has been awaiting the announcement of the verdict in the Eichmann trial without any particular tension. Every German today knows about the atrocities committed by the National Socialist regime, and people turn away from them in disgust and rejection.

Not the least trace can be found in the German soul of any inner disturbance over the Eichmann trial in Jerusalem. Eichmann is regarded as the criminal exponent of a gang of evil-doers, and people wish to have nothing more to do with him. He has, therefore, become the scapegoat for their guilty conscience, and they accept this expiation with a collective feeling of shame.

The Eichmann trial's effect on German public opinion would probably have gone deeper, had Eichmann had a public trial in Germany itself. Many National Socialist Party members and the huge number of opportunists who often swim with the prevailing political stream are glad that the trial took place in faraway Jerusalem instead.

Nazis under cover : Former Nazis are hidden away under cover today, and, as is well known, are even to be found in the highest posts in the Bonn administration. They are judges and state attorneys who have pronounced death sentences, and are happy if people leave them in peace today.

They lull themselves with the typical deceit of opportunists who take advantage of the situation and in this way poison public morals. Under the terms of the recently passed Judges' Law, those judges and prosecuting council responsible for death sentences between 1933 and 1945 can apply to be pensioned off. Not one has done so.

However, the Eichmann trial is only an interval between acts, for, in the meantime, a motion has been presented before the Frankfurt-am-Main state attorney's office, requesting the opening of the preliminary judicial investigation of twenty-four people accused of having committed every possible crime in the Auschwitz concentration camp.

Legal shifts and evasion : It will take about a year before legal proceedings begin, but when they do, events in

Frankfurt will make clear to the German general public what had been regarded in Jerusalem not as an Israeli but as a German trial.

In the Frankfurt Auschwitz trial it will be a matter of the German legal process against National Socialism, but already signs have become apparent of the shifts which will be employed as a protection against the effect of the trial, aimed at the prevention of a spiritual revolution in German public thinking. The neo-Nazi splinter groups are already active in the matter and have already begun to put up a psychological defence in their usual manner.

In order to understand this, one must realise that even the most extreme anti-Jews in Germany today consider it impractical to declare themselves in their true colours or to attack Jews at all. Extremely anti-Semitic pamphlets (translations from abroad) are published by certain circles, but the word "Jew" is never mentioned in them.

Innocuous names : "Satan" is the expression employed, and their latest stratagem is to adopt a radically pro-Arab position. This is defined not as opposition to Jews, but a political attitude which is hostile to Israel.

Under-cover organisations of this kind have innocuous names like the *Hamburg Committee for the Restoration of Historical Truth*. They draw up new legal principles like, "A man cannot be held guilty for crimes committed without his knowledge, and cannot be punished for them" ("*Ohne Kenntnis keine Schuld und keine Haftung*").

Since hardly anyone in Germany had any knowledge of the destructive atrocities the Nazis were perpetrating—they claim—there can, therefore, be no question of the German people being guilty or being held punishable for acts of which it had no knowledge.

Based on Jewish sources : What is original about their approach is the fact that they base themselves on some rather suspect so called Jewish sources which have come out against "Christian anti-Semitism." Their argument runs as follows: "The High Priests of the Jews acted without the knowledge of the Jewish people—indeed, directly against their



BELSEN MEMORIAL

Nobody knew what everybody knows

will—in the matter of the crucifixion of Jesus." Therefore, in the opinion of this apocryphal Jewish author in Sweden, Christians should beware of accusing the Jews of decide.

It would be possible to pass over the propaganda of these uninfluential groups, were it not for the fact that, just at this very time, opposition to the Third Reich has been characterised as a matter of political opportunism in a remarkable German court decision.

Against the small man : The Fourth Civil Senate of the Federal Court of Justice in Karlsruhe has held that opposition activities against National Socialism could have been legitimate only if their motives, aims and prospects of success were such that these activities "could be regarded as a serious and significant attempt to redress the existing unjust situation and bring about a general improvement".

In other words, this was a plain verdict against the civil courage of the small man—the many individuals who participated in the fight against Hitler and showed civil courage by their individual acts of opposition to injustice and tyranny in Hitler's State.

In the opinion of the court, if an ordinary S.S. man had refused to take part in the persecution of the Jews, his refusal would have been considered "senseless".

Nothing before 1958 : That is the kind of spiritual preparation of the climate of opinion in which the Auschwitz trial will be taking place in Frankfurt. At the same

time, it is only fair to point out that much has been achieved since the Central Office of the Land Justice Administration for the Punishment of Nazi Crimes was set up in Ludwigsburg some three years ago.

The Office itself has initiated proceedings against some 900 people accused of major crimes. Nothing decisive happened before 1958, because legal proceedings against war criminals were under Allied jurisdiction up till then.

In the final analysis, the crucial question in the trials of Nazi criminals is this: Are only the major criminals involved, those who committed direct acts of murder, or will proceedings also be taken against the far greater number of guilty ones who, knowing all, carried out a function of any kind in the S.S. death factory?

"Honourable" S.S. men : Today, many members of the S.S., including generals of the Waffen S.S., are still regarded as honourable men. But a speech of S.S. *Reichsführer* Himmler, published as a document, makes clear the "ice cold" principles on which this same S.S. was based. "The S.S. order will drain the blood from our adversaries and transfuse us with it".

And again: "I am not interested if ten thousand Russian women drop with exhaustion digging an anti-tank ditch, as long as it is dug and ready for Germany."

Naturally, under a code of morals like that, every crime is possible and justified. And who were the criminals? It is already possible to learn something about this from the motion for the preliminary investigation in the Auschwitz trial, which takes up 168 pages.

"Complete extermination" : An entire chapter deals with the organisation and duties of the S.S., and although much of the material is already known, it includes a quotation from *Das Schwarze Korps* (the organ of the S.S.) of November 24, 1938 to the effect that the fate of the Jews living in Germany must be complete extermination.

It was the S.S. which Hitler praised as "true unto death", and every S.S. man knew what he was fighting for, because Himmler had described the S.S. as a "military order and a community bound by oaths". So every man in the S.S. knew what was involved, and it is quite simply a lie to claim that only a small proportion of S.S. members knew about the destruction of the Jews.

The S.S. and, indeed, the disposal group (*Verfügungsgruppe*) and the Death's Head groups were 900,000 strong by the end of the war, including

losses, according to the official indictment.

Who then can continue to assert that the wider German public knew nothing of what was going on?

The authorities know : The organisation of the S.S. is described down to the last detail. "The guard battalions in the concentration camps had their own dog handling units, whose dogs were specially trained to attack people dressed in striped prison clothing, as soon as the word was given".

Developments in Poland from 1939 onwards are described with precision, and the President of the Lodz Administration is quoted as saying: "Ghettos



AUSCHWITZ COMMANDANT BAER
Others are fearful

are a transitional solution. The final aim must be the utter elimination of this plague spot".

The carrying out of the extermination programme, and the production and effects of Zyklon B are exactly described. The general managers and those who delivered the gas are still free. They earned well for their work, but today they no longer know anything about it. But the German authorities know precisely who these people are.

Captured and freed : Now twenty-four major criminals have been indicted, but they were only the technicians of Auschwitz—the commandant, Baer; his adjutant, Mulka; Dr. Capesius, who worked together with Mengele, the chemist, and many other doctors who gave lethal injections and carried out

selections. They are only the lower ranks among the staff in the Auschwitz death factory.

All except one dispute the charges and dismiss the crimes they list as minor misdeeds. Almost all of them are silent about the main points of the indictment. It is interesting to note that many of the accused had been underground for years, even though some had been old-time members and noted stalwarts of the Nazi Party.

The most grotesque aspect of the affair to emerge from the indictment is that many of the accused had been inmates of American and English prisoner-of-war camps, but had gone unrecognised and been released. In fact, some of these criminals had actually been through the process of denazification.

Not mere bullies : These people cannot be categorised as mere brutal bullies. Very many of them have had an academic upbringing and higher education. Baer, the Auschwitz camp commandant, was captured and later set free by the Americans not once, but twice, because nobody recognised him as belonging to the S.S.

The trial will certainly have an effect on the German public, but here again only scapegoats have been put up as the major criminals. The atmosphere of the Federal Republic can only be cleared if the background is uncovered and the really guilty individuals—those who held the reins of power—brought to book, no matter what their social position may be today.

It will only be possible to speak of real denazification in Germany if this cleansing storm is unleashed. But so far, the political barometer shows no sign of registering such a storm or even that one is brewing.

Stronger conspiracy of silence : There are a very great number of men in Germany who are just as guilty, many of them under cover, and, what is worse, a considerable proportion occupy responsible positions at the head of the administration. They are now extraordinarily fearful that the Auschwitz trial may result in their being brought to book.

There are many groups of "exiled" Nazis who have gone underground and who are known to the authorities. It has become routine for these groups to confirm each other's political good references with documents.

As far as one can see, these people will attempt to help each other to safeguard themselves in certain social strata, and the conspiracy of silence will grow even stronger.

IN THE NEWS

ISRAEL'S REFUGEE TACTICS

I SPOKE WITH our correspondent at the United Nations on Wednesday morning. I was anxious to clear up some points that bothered me in his picturesque account of the debate on the Arab refugees (see page 16) which began last week. I wondered whether it was not a mistaken tactic for the Israelis to insist on replying all down the line. Were they not antagonising even the friendly delegations by talking so much, I asked our man at the Assembly?

It was a moot point, he thought. The Israelis had a case because those on the spot could see that Ahmed Shukairy, for all his wild and irresponsible talk, was making some impact on the delegations of the new nations. He was after all, as one of them said to our correspondent, one of the refugees. But it was true, he believed, that most U.N. delegations—and the Secretariat—were getting heartily fed-up with endless and pointless talk that was repeated on all sides year after year. Many of them want to see some action without caring any longer about the precise character the action might take.

TRY AGAIN NEXT YEAR

But it looks as if the Assembly will, after all the talk, again do what it has done every year for a dozen years. The relief work will go on and Dr. Johnson will try again next year to see whether there is a basis for a solution of the refugee problem. Neither the Arab resolution seeking a change in the composition of the Conciliation Commission nor the African proposal for direct Arab-Israeli talks has much chance of acceptance.

The Israelis have this time concentrated on developing a personal relationship with the delegations from the new world. The promised documentary material in support of the Israeli case has not become available but the persuasiveness of the Israeli delegates has gone some way to compensate for this shortcoming. There was good example of this when, during the debate, the delegate of the Leopoldville Congo Central Government rose to defend the Israelis against charges that they were assisting Katanga with mercenaries, which the Arab spokesmen had made.

But as I listened to my correspondent,



AMOS DE SHALIT TAKES OVER AT THE INSTITUTE
One up to the sabras in a challenging new era

I realised once more that the real tragedy of the situation was that everyone concerned was anxious to prevent anything happening: the Powers, the U.N. the Arabs and the Israelis. The new countries seem to be the first to be getting impatient. They may have a surprise in store for all the parties concerned.

WHY THE PROFESSOR SAID NOTHING

MODESTLY NOT SCIENTIFIC secrecy explains why we have just learned that Professor Ephraim Katchalski, head of the Biophysics Department at the Weizmann Institute, was one of the 25 internationally-famed participants in the Science Study Week held within the walls of the Vatican during October. The gathering marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the *Pontificia Academia Scientiarum*, the Pontifical Academy of Science, established by the late Pope Pius XI in 1936. It was the first time that an Israeli scientist had participated. Why had he told no one about it? "I did not think it was worth mentioning," explained the professor.

Another Institute scientist in the news is the 35-year-old sabra physicist Amos

de Shalit. At a family ceremony in Rehovot last week, he was installed as the Institute's Scientific Director. He will be in office for two years. Among the first to congratulate him was the Chairman of the Institute's Executive Council, Meyer W. Weisgal. Incidentally, I owe both Weisgal and Institute President Abba Eban an apology. Both men will continue to function as before in their separate capacities, there being no question of Eban giving up his responsibilities.

KEREN HAYESOD TRANSFERS

ISRAEL'S FINANCE MINISTER, Levi Eshkol gave some interesting figures in Jerusalem last week. Altogether, he said, the Keren Hayesod had collected and transferred to the Jewish Agency in Israel £300 million since 1948. Of this total, £235 million had come from American Jewry, and £65 million from the Jews of the remainder of the free world.

On the basis of these totals, American Jews have contributed an average of £18 million for the last thirteen years, while the rest of world Jewry has contributed £5 million annually. American Jews get

TYPALDOS LINES

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many kicks for all kinds of sins they are alleged to commit. But clearly the sin of meanness, of lacking an open hand, cannot be one of them.

ZIONIST FEDERATION LECTURES WITH A PURPOSE

EVERY LECTURER with a little experience soon gets to know all the stock excuses about why his hosts were unable to get a larger audience. It is either too hot or too wet, or it is Maigret or Perry Mason. There is always a good reason. But, now, suddenly there is a wind of change. The organisers of society meetings and other so-called functions have discovered the same thing as Fleet Street: there is a market for quality.

Geoffrey Wigoder tells me of some surprisingly large and interested meetings he has addressed in the East End and other parts of London. But even more than the size it was the interest of the audiences—and their youthfulness—that impressed him. This was even more marked at the Chanukah lecture arranged by the Zionist Federation and the Jewish Agency's Education Department. An audience of some five hundred—many of them university students—was provided not only with the ceremonial and entertainment but also with a rather more than provocative lecture by Cecil Roth.

SOME HIGHER STUDIES

He argued that the essence of Chanukah had been widely misunderstood, especially by non-Jewish writers, and he then proceeded to draw parallels between the Maccabee rising against the Greeks and that of the Palestine Jews against the British. In the course of this argument, Roth enunciated that "had we British made more concessions to us Jews after the second World War, the developments of 1948 and the emergence of an independent state may not have come about". The unravelling of the implications of this thesis might well become the subject for some higher Jewish studies. It would be more interesting and more rewarding than much of what is today called study.

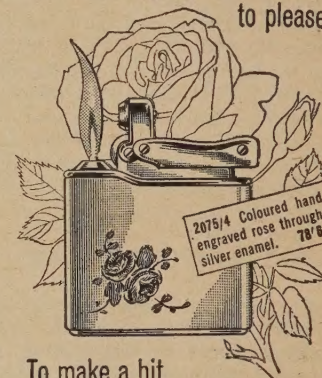
Provocative also in a different context was Gerda Charles when she spoke to the Wembley Zionist Society. She asked whether Jewish writers should deal honestly with Jewish subjects and thus do harm to Jewish feeling, or should they trim their sales to the known emotional reaction of Jews. I am not surprised that there was a lively discussion. It is the constant and continuous bugbear of Jewish writers. But I am certain that there can be and must be no compromise on the question of honesty.

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ISRAEL IN 1965

DIMINISHING DIASPORA MEMORIES

By JON KIMCHE *

- ¶ *When, on September 26, 1965, on the eve of the Jewish New Year 5726, the President of Israel addresses his customary message to the nation, and to Jews throughout the world, what kind of Israel will he project to them?*
- ¶ *Will he look back nostalgically on the passing of what he would surely recall as the great age of Ben-Gurion; or will Israel's first Prime Minister still be holding that office eighteen years after the establishment of the State?*
- ¶ *Will the President welcome Israel's newly-found peace settlement with her Arab neighbours, the opening of frontiers closed since 1948, and the passing of a mutual suspicion and fear which only a few years earlier had seemed unyielding in its apparent permanence?*
- ¶ *Or will he note the unabated hostility of Israel's Arab neighbours and of her continued beleaguered state, an island in the midst of an ever more turbulent Arab sea?*
- ¶ *And on that day, what will the people of Israel be like; how will they manage to live? Who, in that new year, will be their leaders, and what will be their goal?*
- ¶ *In short, how will Israel look in another five years when the initial romantic phase of the restoration will have made way for the new realities of a nation undergoing the most radical transformation of its long and stormy history?*

Possibly the most significant single feature of Israel in 1966 will be the changed composition of its population of 2½ million. Some 300,000 will be Arabs (apart from any Palestinian Arab refugees who may have been repatriated by that time).

Of the remaining 2,200,000 Israelis, a million will be not immigrants, but native born Jews of whom three-quarters were born in the State of Israel after May, 1948.

This means that there will be 750,000 native Israelis and some 200,000 child immigrants, who have arrived since 1948, that is roughly half the Jewish population of Israel in 1966, who will have had no direct conscious experience of either the Hitler persecutions, the War of Independence or of Jewish life in the diaspora.

Resentment of refugee past: Moreover, by 1966, another 750,000 former immigrants will have lived fifteen years or more in Israel and will have become

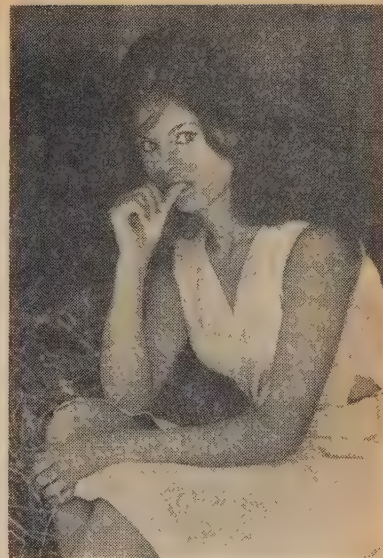
fully absorbed and settled Israeli citizens for whom Jewish life in Europe or Arabia has become a remote and fading memory.

The great majority of Israel, therefore, will no longer be composed of refugee stock and will therefore have increasingly less understanding, patience or sympathy for the refugee mentality of their parents and elders.

In fact, it would be in the nature of things for these new generations to be rather inclined to resent the refugee past and attempt to ignore it even if they cannot altogether forget it.

Pressure toward normality: Thus, the deep and fundamental emotive reflexes of a millennium of Jewish diaspora life will play a steadily lessening part in the political and psychological make-up of the Israel of 1966.

The pressure of the new Israelis will therefore almost inevitably be towards normality and away from the abnormalities and upheavals of a past on which many will look back with mixed feelings. The trend was already evident in 1961, with this process only partly under way



A DIFFERENT KIND OF ISRAELI
Mixed feelings about the past
—what will they want to remember?

but with powerful counter-influences still at work.

The old memories were still being pressed on the young generations by means of the passionately nationalist presentation of the history of the Jews of the last thirty years. The unrelenting publicity which was an essential element of the trial in Jerusalem of Adolf Eichmann played its part in this attempt to make the younger generation understand this past.

Beyond the diaspora: Yet, despite all this, there was already a clearly recognisable trend among Israelis, young and old, to turning their backs on the history of the diaspora.

That interregnum of 1,813 years, from the defeat by the Romans of the rebellion of the Palestinian Jews under Bar-Kochba in A.D. 135 to the re-establishment of the Israeli state in 1948 is considered by many as almost an alien period.

Instead, the Israelis of the 1960s, led by Ben-Gurion, were looking back beyond the diaspora for their inspiration; they rediscovered for this purpose the Bible and with it, the new archaeology. The study and interpretation of both has become a national preoccupation, a popular pursuit—almost a status symbol of the new Israeli.

Ideology of a new Zionism: As against this, he is not impressed by the traditional histories of the oppressions and persecutions which comprise so large a part of the history of the diaspora and

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which, if anything, were overstressed by Graetz and Dubnow, the traditional Jewish historians of the Diaspora.

The new American school of Jewish historians, especially Salo Baron and Howard M. Sachar, have failed so far to make any noticeable impact on this new Israeli concept of Jewish history from which the eighteen hundred years of the diaspora life have been largely excluded if not altogether expunged.

This was in effect the ideology of a new Zionism which Ben-Gurion bequeathed to the Israel of the 1960s. It was aimed at countering the premature return to normality in Israel and in the Jewish communities of the western world which was reflected in the rapid rise of the standard of living of a substantial section of Israel's middle class, of her skilled workers and of many of her former penniless immigrants in Israel, and by the economic prosperity of the Jewish communities of the western world.

Moment of greatest opportunity: Basing himself on "The Book" and on Israel's ancient history, Ben-Gurion sought to impress on the new Israeli the need for more colonisation and pioneering in Israel's waste lands and for the employment of the latest techniques of science and industry for the same purpose.

Israel, he argued, dare not relax and could not be satisfied with her achievements—for there were still uncertain contingencies which might mature at some unexpected or critical moment of her existence.

If they were prepared for it, this might well become the moment of Israel's greatest opportunity; but if they were not geared practically and mentally to meet such possible emergencies, then the opportunity could turn to hardship and even disaster.

Russia's Jewish millions: The contingency uppermost in his mind is the Jews of the Soviet Union—3½ million of them. What will happen once they are given permission to go to Israel?

Ben-Gurion is convinced that this moment of decision will come—probably in the sixties; and so long as this possibility exists Israel cannot relax into a normal existence as any other nation would expect to do.

But how do you live with so unpredictable a contingency? How can you ensure that when the immigration deluge comes, if it comes at all, it will be a blessing and not a curse?

Here again the changing trend in Israel's population, linked with Ben-Gurion's national Zionism, has been the

decisive factor. The principal objective of the preparatory period which is to reach its climax in 1964, is to make Israel, within her limitations as a small country, self-reliant in the areas of her major decisions, that is in foreign policy, defence, colonisation development and in the economic planning of the domestic front.

Hope and fear: This last factor will also be the key to most of the others in this programme, for it seeks—not for the first time but with a greater sense of urgency—to bring about a balanced economy with only a relatively small sector depending on unrequited aid and donations from abroad.

For example, in 1948 contributions from world Jewry accounted for 33 per cent of Israel's revenue; by 1960 these donations covered only 8 per cent of the budgetary income, and for 1964 it is estimated to drop to rather less than 5 per cent.

How then, with this declining factor of foreign aid and the cessation of German reparations, will the Israelis live after 1964; how will they be guided economically in the mid-sixties to cope with their own economic problems and with the prospect of the Russian immigration deluge hanging over them—an uncertain mixture of hope and fear?

[Next week—the economic outlook]



ESHKOL AND PERES
Is this the decade of decision?

BURMA

BEN-GURION SETS THE PACE

ENTOURAGE RESTS,
PREMIER MEDITATES

from our own correspondent

Rangoon :

Prime Minister Ben-Gurion is this week immersed in his meditations on Buddhist teachings while his exhausted entourage tries to catch up with some sleep.

For a week, an apparently inexhaustible Ben-Gurion led them through a round of receptions, dinners, official visits and talks and, at the end of it, set off in high good spirits for a three-day lightning tour of the interior.

He found this an exciting experience. Among the places at which he called was a new development town modelled on Lachish. Many of its leading settlers were trained for their jobs in Israel and gave Ben-Gurion a tremendous welcome in familiar Hebrew terms.

Now he has settled down at U Nu's villa for the intensive course of instruction drawn up for him by a monk especially chosen by the Prime Minister. Earlier in the week, he had a more colourful encounter with Buddhism when he came face to face for the first time with Nyana Ponyka Thera, a Buddhist monk from Ceylon who was born in Galicia and, in his youth, was a member of Poale Zion. The two men have corresponded over the years.

An ability recognised : Ben-Gurion has discussed Buddhism and its philosophy on any and every occasion. He has delighted and nonplussed a succession of hosts by seeking their views on esoteric problems of their faith and, more than once, challenged a Buddhist scholar on the attribution of certain writings to Buddha.

The Burmese have opened their hearts to this unusual visitor. A simple people, they are happy not to have to assume the artificial pretensions which are so often an accessory of foreign visits. This is nowhere more clear than in the local press which has commented frankly and freely on every aspect of Burmese-Israeli relations.

One newspaper, the *New Republic*, which went so far as to comment on Israeli political disputes occasioned by Ben-Gurion's forceful personality, said it



ALWAYS ANOTHER QUESTION
Ben-Gurion and host U Nu

had no fear of taunting the Israeli leader because the Lion of Israel, as was well known, was well able to roar back.

Something to remember : More to the point, but very much in keeping with the refreshing honesty which has informed all

Burmese-Israeli contacts this past week, was the comment of the English-language newspaper *Guardian*. Pointing out that Israel gave Burma technical aid, which was greatly appreciated, the newspaper stressed that, in turn, Burma acted as a shield against Israel's more outspoken critics.

Whenever the Israelis had reason to get annoyed with Burma for commercial reasons, the newspaper suggested, Israel should remember that it was the only country which had consistently defended the existence of Israel, even at the expense of the friendship of the Arabs.

All the indications are that this sort of cordial frankness has been reflected in the more formal talks between the two Premiers.

It seems likely that one of the more immediate results of the current visit will be an increase in Israeli technical assistance to Burma, which has just embarked on a new development programme and requires all the assistance it can lay its hands on.

New infinities : Israel can expect even closer diplomatic support from the Burmese and a strong group of Asian friends free of cant. But it is probably David Ben-Gurion who will be richest of all—his mind will have been opened on new infinities beyond the range or the abilities of his contemporaries, and he will return refreshed and reinvigorated from his contacts with a wisdom as ancient as his own inheritance.

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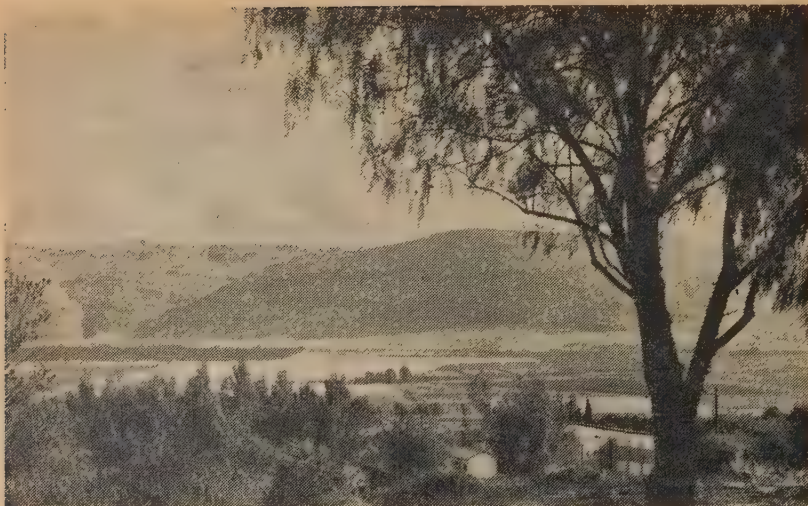


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AFFORESTATION—BEFORE AND AFTER
Thirty thousand acres more in six years—but then what?

STORM IN THE TREE TOPS J.N.F. GETS GO-AHEAD FOR SIX YEARS

from Herbert Freeden

Jerusalem

Are Israel's already meagre water resources being even further diminished by the large-scale afforestation programme of the Jewish National Fund?

The question has been asked before and, some thought, effectively answered in February, 1959 when a symposium on water and forest conservation in Tel Aviv found no evidence to support the suggestion that forests impoverished Israel's water resources.

On the contrary, the experts pointed out that forests increased local rainfall, prevented erosion, cut down direct evaporation losses from the soil and consumed no more than 180 cubic metres of water per acre annually.

Furthermore, they provided an important source of raw material, were valuable in soil conservation, improved the landscape and were an important part of Israel's tourist appeal.

Planners "alarmed": These conclusions, it might have been thought, would suffice to allay any fears about the threat of trees to the water situation. But apparently not. Two months ago, reports began to appear in the Israeli press suggesting that Israel's water planners were alarmed by the effect of afforestation on the water situation.

The reports had their origin in a document presented by Tahal (the water planning authority) to Agriculture Minister Moshe Dayan.

In this, it was claimed that afforested

areas—and even areas growing pasture—deprived the country's underground water resources of 340 cubic metres of water per acre annually. If the J.N.F. plan to plant a quarter of a million acres of forest trees were implemented, woodlands alone would absorb \$5 million cubic metres of water (3 per cent of the country's resources).

100 million a year: After the receipt of this report by the Agriculture Minister, the J.N.F. approached the head of Tahal for further information. It came in the form of a statement from Abraham Melamed, one of the signatories of the Tahal report.

Research carried out abroad under conditions similar to those in Israel and surveys carried out in Israel by a hydrological research team showed that an acre of land under trees consumes 340 cubic metres annually, said Melamed.

On this basis, an afforested area of 300,000 acres (which includes land already under afforestation and to be afforested by the J.N.F. within the next 25 years) would require 100 million cubic metres of water annually, Melamed said.

Restriction urged: But Tahal neither proposed the uprooting of forests nor the discontinuation of further afforestation projects. It was only emphasising the need to take forests into consideration when planning Israel's future agricultural policy.

Until research was concluded, affore-

station should be restricted to areas where there was no danger of the water balance being impaired.

Forests should not, for example, be planted on the hills of western Galilee, on Mount Carmel, in the Jerusalem hills or in the foothills around Hartuv and Kfar Uriya, or in the Adoram areas.

Dams full of soil: Meanwhile, Dayan had appointed a committee to review the issues raised by Tahal. It included, apart from Melamed and Joseph Weitz, senior officials of land development and meteorological services.

Weitz, pointing out that research on this problem had not been finalised anywhere in the world, outlined the contribution made by trees to land preservation and the retention of soil moisture. How, he asked the Tahal experts, would they control soil erosion and heavy water gully in winter without trees.

The answer was by catchment dams to be built along the coast. But, Weitz pointed out, the flow of water brought soil with it. The new Shikmah dam in the south, planned to check floods, had accumulated 100,000 cubic metres of soil in its first year. Within twenty years, he predicted, all the dams would be filled with soil.

Carmel pines: The debate within the committee attracted the attention of experts outside of it. Professor M. Zohari of the Hebrew University was not satisfied that sufficient research had been carried out. Dan Goldberg of the Faculty of Agriculture at Rehovot warned that if the Tahal argument was followed, Israel would be "both without forests and without water".

The Dayan committee agreed that not enough was yet known to make a final decision either way. It recommended a comprehensive study.

This study may require up to five years to complete. Meanwhile the Dayan committee agreed, afforestation should not be discontinued. Plans should go ahead for the planting of some 10,000 acres along the Lebanese border and in the Negev, 8,000 acres of pine trees at points on Mount Carmel where there is no question of the water balance being affected, and some 10,700 acres elsewhere.

Another million a year: This programme, to be carried out over a period of six years, will add more than 29,000 acres to the country's afforested area. It will also mean not a cutting back in the J.N.F.'s planting plans, but a stepping up. Instead of planting 5½ million saplings annually, the target will be 6½ million. And, over the period of the next six years, Israel's forests will grow at a rate of almost 5,000 acres a year.

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REFUGEE DEBATE
BOGS DOWN IN
VITUPERATIONREPLY TO A REPLY
TO A REPLY*from our own correspondent*

New York :

From the week's oratory in the United Nations debate on the Palestine refugee issue, the main Arab demand at last became clear: a custodian "to preserve the properties of the refugees, to collect the revenues and pay the proceeds to the refugees."

And from the week's oratory it also became clear that Israel, rejecting this demand, had decided not to allow any of the Arab allegations and statements, particularly those of Saudi Arabia's Ahmed Shukairy, to go unchallenged or unanswered.

In the past there had been a tendency, more or less, to rely on the good sense and knowledge of history of Assembly members as a sufficient antidote to the tangle of garbled facts and falsehoods so regularly and lengthily delivered by Arab spokesmen.

Facts for fiction : But it is a different Assembly today. There is an ever-growing number of new nations, particularly African members, who may be impressed by, and take for granted, the exaggerations of the Arabs. The Israelis decided that the new members had to be exposed to the truth, particularly in the face of snide Arab remarks that the Africans had better beware of the real purposes of Israel's outstretched and helping hand of friendship.

Therefore, when Shukairy finished part one of a five-hour speech, Gideon Raphael was on his feet to put the record straight immediately and to deny allegations that Israel arms had been sold directly or indirectly to the Government of the Province of Katanga.

Could go on and on : There came a point early in the debate when procedure was slightly befogged by the problem of whether there could be a reply to a reply, and even a reply to a reply to a reply.

Vice-Chairman Angel Sanz-Briz of Spain, presiding over the sessions of the Special Political Committee, patiently explained that the President of the Assembly himself had discussed with Commit-

tee chairmen the question of making statements in reply to a reply, and Mr. Slim wanted it known that his right should be granted only at the end of a debate.

Replies, the Spaniard said, could "bring forth more replies and it could go on and on," he noted rather sadly. But Shukairy, after hearing Comay's reply to his statement, insisted on replying to the reply and appealed for the floor.

But before Shukairy could reply to a reply, Comay was up again, pointing out—with the trace of a smile—that Israel reserved the right to reply if new charges were made by the Saudi Arabian. If Comay's comment did not melt the hearts of the delegates, Shukairy's ponderous presentations melted their numbers—at one point early in the debate he had succeeded in emptying the hall by two thirds.



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Prof. Enrique Fabregat, of Uruguay, one-time member of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine, was amongst those absent when Shukairy made biting reference to him.

Katanga jibe : In his bitterest onslaught, Shukairy said it was "a fallacy of the theory of Zionism and Israel" to claim that all the Jews were in exile and should go to Israel. "You," Shukairy said, addressing himself to Comay, "are a South African, and the lady behind you is a United States citizen who only a few years ago migrated to Palestine and became a Foreign Minister."

Shukairy said that Prof. Fabregat was Jewish. Wasn't he also expected to go to Israel? "No doubt he would become Director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs . . ."

Shukairy had just "congratulated Israel for assisting the Katanga secessionists"—a point immediately countered by

Comay—when Fabregat returned to hear the Saudi Arabian belabour the point of "divided loyalty" which, he said, was expected of every Jew throughout the world.

"Theory of Israel": "When a Jew in New York speaks of 'our government' he does not mean the Government of the United States, but the Government of Israel," Shukairst said, and then he turned to Fabregat, asking, "Is he from Uruguay or Paraguay . . . I always make mistakes about these things." Did Professor Fabregat who was of the Jewish faith, Shukairst said, consider himself to be in exile?

Fabregat retorted that Shukairst did not further his arguments by bringing personalities into the debate. He rejected "any falsehood or attack against myself, my delegation or my country."

Shukairst said he respected and admired Prof. Fabregat. They greeted each other cordially when they met. He was only attacking "the theory of Israel. The fact is Mr. Ben-Gurion considers you as being in exile."

Rising to the insults: Furious, Fabregat objected to Shukairst's "insulting language," and said he was completely mistaken about his religious faith and, in any event, his own philosophical viewpoint was governed "by my Christian ancestors and by my own thoughts as a Christian."

It was in such fashion that Shukairst discredited himself and the Arab cause, but the Israelis found it necessary to rise again and again to refute some of the terribly time-worn points that the Arabs never fail to drag out and display.

"Refugee" intervention: The procedural discussion over the right to reply, had its counterpart in the right of the committee to hear a statement from an Arab Palestinian delegation, and to circulate a document from this group.

The committee agreed to hear Emile Ghoury, as representative of an Arab Palestinian delegation, and listened to him as he criticised Joseph Johnson and the Palestine Conciliation Commission as being the main instrument of a "policy of liquidation" of the refugee question by such measures as "their rehabilitation and resettlement outside of Palestine and the astounding idea of compensation."

If the United Nations did not find a peaceful way of "redressing" Arab "grievances," Ghoury concluded, there was always force and he hoped "sincerely that the United Nations will not compel us to resort to force."

U.S. supports Johnson: Possibly realising that the old hacks were not making much headway, the Arabs passed the ball to a new member, Mauritania, whose representative, Mohammed Lokman,

started out by saying that he spoke on behalf of "an independent African state."*

He made two main points: the Jerusalem area had to be placed immediately under United Nations control and demilitarised, and a United Nations custodian had to be appointed to handle the property of the refugees "pending a final solution of the Palestine problem."

Both Shukairst and Ghoury had hard words for United States policies on Palestine and Israel, but U.S. delegate Francis Plimpton ignored the barbs and concentrated on the matter in hand. He backed Johnson and urged that the U.N. should encourage the Palestine Conciliation Commission to conclude its identification

* Our West African correspondent who was in Mauretania last week could not post his report in the capital, Nouakchott, because its only post office had run out of stamps.—ED. J.O.

and evaluation of Arab refugee assets, and to continue and intensify its efforts to achieve progress on the refugee problem as a whole.

Plimpton's words were echoed by Clifton R. Wharton when, in telling the Pledging Conference of UNRWA that the U.S.A. could be counted on for another \$24,700,000, he noted that his country hoped "the governments directly concerned with this problem will not seek to frustrate positive efforts towards movement."

Grave consequence: Wharton said that the American contribution would be made available to UNRWA to the extent that it does not exceed 70 per cent of total governmental contributions to the fund and he warned that "if the governments directly concerned indicate little or no disposition to move forward realistically on this problem of grave humanitarian and political consequence,

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perhaps alternative means of helping the refugees should be explored . . ."

It was not too hard a stand, but it did mean that the Congressional holders of the purse-strings had given expression to their views on the whole matter.

JOINT IS LOOKING FOR \$30 MILLION

UNRWA's budget — Dr. Davis, its Director, wants \$40 million for 1962 — was only ten million more than the target set by the Joint Distribution Committee for its 1962 needs.

The \$30 million figure for J.D.C. aid programmes was aired as the top leadership of the United Jewish Appeal gathered in New York to discuss that organisation's programme.

Though immigration was one of the main bases of the Israel Prime Minister's plea for aid, there was evident concern amongst the gathered leaders as to the effect on Israel's economy of the coming conclusion of German reparations, coupled with the realisation that in 1963 the first State of Israel bonds will be redeemable.

Thousands in Marseilles: The immigration issue, however, was stressed by Moses Leavitt and Charles Jordan at the annual meeting of the Joint that preceded the U.J.A. gathering. The J.D.C. leaders noted:

"Thousands of Jews fled from Tunisia in the three months following the Bizerta incident. Nearly as many Jews emigrated to Israel from Algeria in the first seven months of 1961 as in all the years from 1956 to 1961. As a result of the influx from North Africa, Marseilles' Jewish population had risen from 8,000 in the mid-fifties to between 35,000 and 40,000 even before the refugees from Tunisia began to arrive."

These and other emergencies had resulted in a J.D.C. deficit of \$1 million in 1961, the first deficit in 10 years.

"This is minimum": That the emergency was not at an end was underlined by Edward Warburg, re-elected J.D.C. Chairman for the 17th year: "Once again, tens of thousands of men, women and children are living on the edge of anxiety, searching for a refugee."

Jordan said that the \$30 million budget was "the minimum" to meet the basic needs of 110,000 men, women and children in Moslem lands, 50,000 in Europe, and more than 70,000 in Israel for whom J.D.C. had to care. He broke the budget down into three major categories: \$9 million for Malben; \$6,200,000 to help 110,000 Jews in Moslem lands, and \$5 million for aid in Europe.

EGYPT

KASSEM AGAIN PRIME ENEMY

HEIKAL EXPECTS ANOTHER COUP

The frayed skeins of amity between Cairo and Baghdad, spotlighted during the Kuwait crisis when Nasser opposed Kassem's take-over bid, have finally been cut. Hatchet man for the exercise was *al Ahram* editor Hassanein Heikal.

Having settled to his own, if not his President's satisfaction, the question of what went wrong in Syria, Heikal last week pointed his typewriter in the direction of Baghdad and set off a new explosion in Cairo's relations with the Arab world.

The regime which existed in Iraq today, said Heikal, was neither imperialist, reactionary nor progressive. It was, in fact, no regime at all, but an empty vacuum exposed to all sorts of dangers.

Frightens nobody: The logic of events indicated that a coup in Iraq could be expected. If imperialism succeeded in consolidating its position in Iraq, then its entire position in the east would considerably improve. "Iraq is a bridge linking Iran, which adjoins the Soviet Union, with Syria, which extends to the Mediterranean, and Iraq and Syria complement each other militarily."

"There is now in Turkey and Iran a natural foundation for the western defence lines in the present tense international situation. If the kingdom of Jordan and Israel are added to this foundation, it will extend to Akaba and Elath on the Red Sea. This is the same dream for which the Baghdad Pact was set up."

Kassem, Heikal declared, was an obstacle neither to imperialism nor to reaction. All he could do was to utter empty threats which frightened nobody.

De Gaulle of Iraq: Kassem, he went on, was preoccupied with Kassem. "The entire world before him is like a large mirror in which he sees nobody but himself." And now, Heikal claimed, he was studying a plan drawn up for him by his Foreign Minister Hashim Jawwad in which he would set himself up as "the de Gaulle of Iraq, as sole leader with a parliamentary facade and extraordinary powers."

This was for the moment being kept as something with which to surprise the world.

Recently, Heikal noted, Kassem had said he would touch off a bitter war in the Middle East if he did not get Kuwait. "But I regret that the sole leader can no longer touch off a bitter—or non-bitter—war. Should a bitter war flare up in the Middle East, its first blast will destroy the empire of which the sole leader dreams."

Why? What lies behind this new assault on the Iraqi leader? Undoubtedly traditional Egyptian jealousies of Iraq's oil wealth have played their part. But more pertinent are the signs now being read in Cairo of the close relations in

the making between Damascus and Baghdad. There have been suggestions from a number of quarters that Kassem was well acquainted with the Syrian officers' plans to throw off the Egyptian yoke and that he gave them his blessing.

The fear now in Cairo is that this relationship will not end with the formal instruments of friendship, but that Kassem will press forward with his plans for a Fertile Crescent embracing Iraq, Syria and—possibly—Jordan. Such a development, if successfully achieved, would finally mark the end of Egypt's pretensions to the leadership of the Arab world.

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BOOKS

TWO VIEWS OF HITLER GERMANY

THE THIRD REICH, by Hans Buchheim; 98pp., chronology, bibliography; (Oswald Wolff) 8s. 6d.

EICHMANN'S GAB ES VIELE, by Albert Wucher; 288pp. (in German), index, bibliography and list of sources, chronology, illustrations; (Knaur—Munich) DM. 12.50.

The first is a translation of a handbook issued by the Bonn Federal Defence Ministry and used "in the orientation of members of the armed forces." Throughout its 98 pages it tirelessly hammers away at the theme that Hitler and the National Socialist Party were alone responsible for all that happened in Germany and the rest of the world affected by Germany's actions. The German people, the book implies, did not know what was going on. It was the Nazi conception of nationalism that was at fault, not the German nation. The trainees at Castle Martin may believe this, but many people know better—including some Germans.

Albert Wucher is one such German. Quoting almost entirely from Nazi and German State documents, as well as from diaries, memoirs and other documents, he builds up his case, the title of his book—there were plenty of Eichmanns. The Germans knew what was happening, and thousands upon thousands of them took an active part in the destruction of the Jews and the furtherance of Nazi aims in all spheres. This, not the handbook, is what should be used for the orientation of the German armed forces.

S.L.

ART OR TRADE?

THE ART AND PRACTICE OF DIPLOMACY by Sir Charles Webster; 245 pp., no index; (Chatto & Windus) 30s.

It is usually the professors and archivists who write about the art of diplomacy; the practitioners rarely do so. There are as a result very few good books that deal with this essential subject. Headlam-Morley, the former Foreign Office Librarian, wrote one some twenty years ago. Now the late Professor Webster's has appeared. Nor do the similarities end here. Both these men knew much more than the art of diplomacy; they also understood its history. Neither of them, therefore, set out to write a text book for diplomats. What they both did was to write a series of



WHERE ARE THE NAZIS NOW?
Professor Toynbee may find many
of them in Cairo

papers to help diplomats understand and appreciate the problems they had to deal with.

Headlam-Morley wrote a couple of brilliant papers on Egypt and Cyprus, and a profound one on sanctions. Webster's outstanding essay is unquestionably that which deals with Weizmann's use of diplomacy in order to achieve the "national home." Webster also deals with sanctions and the problems connected with the United Nations, but he seems to lack the depth of Headlam-Morley's realism when he deals with these topics. On the other hand, he is so completely at home with his favourite topics of 19th century diplomacy and its problems that this alone would be a rewarding study. But coming back to the Weizmann chapter, it is curious how it strikes one now re-reading it some years after it was first written.

Weizmann's stature and achievement have not shrunk, but what is interesting is that just those qualities which Webster had emphasised as particularly noteworthy in Weizmann's endeavour are now being picked upon by his—and the Zionists'—detractors as examples of the Weizmann-Zionist Machiavellianism in politics and diplomacy. But for the rest, Webster is still one of the best teachers and most interesting writers on diplomacy and its practitioners.

J.K.

PAMPHLETS AND PERIODICALS

It has taken the Council of Christians and Jews a year to publish Dr. David Stafford-Clark's provocative exposition of *The Psychology of Persecution and Prejudice*, the subject of the 1960 Robert Waley Cohen Memorial Lecture. It is even more challenging in print than ap-

peared when its author delivered it before a partially discomforted audience in Senate House in November, 1960. To Jews comfortable in their sense of being discriminated against, it will come as something of an astonishing thought that, in Dr. Stafford-Clark's words, "It can be just as uncomfortable to be spurned by Jews if you're a Gentile as to be spurned by Gentiles if you're a Jew."

In the December issue of *Survey*, a journal of Soviet and East European studies, William Korey contrasts the treatment accorded the Eichmann trial in the Soviet press and the newspapers of the East European communist states. Poland, and to a lesser degree Hungary and East Germany, used the trial mainly as part of their propaganda campaign against the Federal German Republic; the Soviet Union coupled anti-German propaganda with its campaign against Israel and international Jewish institutions. It is instructive that the Soviet press went out of its way to avoid using the word "Jewish" to describe the bulk of Eichmann's victims.

For the third consecutive year, the Institute of Strategic Studies has published *The Communist Bloc and the Western Alliances—The Military Balance*, an assessment of the nature and size of military forces of the groups of states involved in the Cold War. For those who seek solace in the philosophy of balance, there will be some satisfaction with the estimate of near equality in mobilised manpower early in 1962—about eight million on either side—and near parity in medium range ballistic missiles (probably in inter-continental missiles, too). But whereas the western powers are way ahead in bomber and fighter aircraft, the communist bloc scores heavily with conventional submarines.

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A MEMORIAL MEETING in honour of the late MR. ISRAEL COHEN (formerly General Secretary of the World Zionist Organisation) will be held on Thursday next, 21st December at 12.30 p.m. at 77 Great Russell Street, W.C.1. (Weizmann Room).

The public is cordially invited.

BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O

1961—A HARVEST OF CHANGE

The 36th Ordinary General Meeting of Barclays Bank D.C.O. will be held on January 2, 1962, in London. The following are extracts from the circulated statement of the chairman, Mr. J. S. Crossley, for the year ended 30th September, 1961:—

If 1960 was a vintage year for political developments in British territories overseas, 1961 also has produced an abundant harvest of change in the territories in which the bank operates, the most outstanding political development being the establishment of the South African Republic outside the Commonwealth.

RIGHTS ISSUE AND THE BALANCE SHEET

The event of the year most directly affecting stockholders was the rights issue which was made during the spring. The result of this offer to subscribe for fresh capital, the first since 1947, may be of interest. Out of 10,879 stockholders, no less than 10,269 exercised their rights. In addition, applications totalling 1,288,465 shares were received for the 188,075 shares which were offered to round off the capital to £17 million. This mark of confidence in the future of our bank, coming at a time of increasing political and business uncertainty, has been a great encouragement. Whatever the immediate future may hold I believe that in the long run this confidence will be justified. The results for the year show an increase in profits, after tax, of £128,653, or 8.8 per cent. The increase would have been considerably larger had it not been for the higher rate of profits tax, which is beginning to bear heavily upon us.

The sudden, sharp increases in bank rate which we have experienced from time to time in recent years are indicative of the disorders in our economic body.

It is hardly necessary to stress here the immense value of the smoothly working mechanism of the sterling area to our trade and, indeed, to world trade as a whole, as well as to the commodity and other international markets, so many of which are concentrated in London. If, however, the centre is to be perpetually subjected to shocks of the kind we have been experiencing the whole structure must inevitably be weakened.

NEED TO FACE THE TRUTH

Monetary measures are not in themselves a cure for our troubles, which stem from the fact that we are living beyond our means. We are told that there is danger in over-simplification, and this is true. But it is more dangerous still to complicate an issue to such an extent that the simple truth is obscured. Mr. Micawber's famous dictum: "Annual income twenty pounds, annual expenditure nineteen nineteen six—result, happiness. Annual income twenty pounds, annual expenditure twenty pounds, ought and six—result misery" has its message for us today.

Our only sound course today is to reduce our problems to their simplest terms. Since when have the British people been unable to face the plain truth without a gloss on it? The problems of living with prosperity may prove as testing for Britain as the years of austerity through which she has so recently passed. Her people then gave convincing proof of their steadfastness when they knew that what was at stake was nothing less than survival.

ENTERPRISE

BEERSHEBA GETS NEW HOTEL

... AND TEL AVIV A
SKYSCRAPER

from our own correspondent

Tel Aviv :

The Dan Hotel's face-lifting is now complete, and last Tuesday, Sam Federmann, managing director of the Isra-Miami group's chain of hotels, opened the Dan's new wing in Hayarkon Street, on the sea front here.

The new wing, which includes seven storeys of luxury rooms, a lobby, a cocktail lounge, a three-storey garage for 100 cars, and ten shops, brings the total number of rooms available at the Dan Hotel to 400.

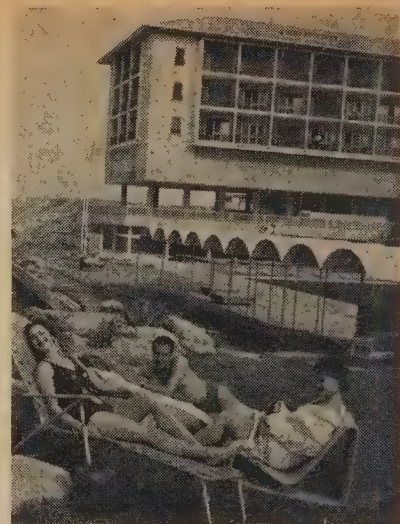
Before very long, guests staying there will be able to have an early morning dip in a brand new swimming pool which is to be built on the site of the newly acquired WIZO club rooms next door.

Sixth in the chain : But the Dan extension is not the only iron the Isra-Miami group has in the fire. Their sixth hotel will very shortly be receiving its first guests. Called Sha'ar Lanegav (Gateway to the Negev), the eighty-room building will be Beersheba's first ultra-modern hotel.

The man behind the Israel end of the Isra-Miami group is Yekutieli (Xaver) Federmann, who is still in his early forties. Over the past ten years he has built up Federmann Enterprises, with the help of his brother and a group of able colleagues and managers, to the point where the organisation now employs 7,000 people in a variety of projects, including hotels, an asbestos pipe factory and housing developments.

Federmann Enterprises is at present engaged on planning a "new town" in the Haifa area. Housing for ten thousand people is to be built, together with the schools, shops, theatres and other communal buildings which will be required. And it is already encountering strong opposition from Haifa's older citizens, who fear that some of the beauties of the Carmel will be lost in the process.

300 feet high : In Tel Aviv, work has already started on a 34-storey skyscraper, which will rise on the site of the old Herzlia Gymnasium, the country's oldest high school. The building will be 300 feet high will have a helicopter landing ground on the roof, and will provide



TAKING THE SUN AT THE ACCADIA
Another link in the chain

10,750 sq. ft. of floor space on each storey.

Scheduled to cost £25 million, the skyscraper will be erected by the Herzlia Square Corporation, whose shareholders and directors include the Israel Export Bank, the Feuchtwanger Bank, Rassco, Mayer Brothers and the Isra-Miami group, but the driving force behind it, as usual, is the dynamic impatient Yekutieli Federmann.

30 MILLION GERMAN DOLLARS

1962 will see the investment by a West German group of some \$30 million in seven plants in the chemical, textile and building industries.

Sixty Israelis will soon leave for Europe to be trained to run the plants, which will be built in Arad, the new Negev development town, and Haifa.

Haifa development projects will receive a \$20 million boost from American investors, following negotiations in the U.S. by Haifa mayor Abba Hushi and Sam Federmann.

NEW RASSCO OFFICE BUILDING

A large new office building, called "Beth Sharon", is scheduled to go up near the Central Bus Station in Tel Aviv. The project is being undertaken by Rassco, and will provide space for 123 offices, 10 shops and a cafe. It will have several lifts and its own car park. The \$1.15 million needed to finance the project have been mobilised from investors in the U.S.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Saturday, December 16
LEEDS HERZLIA GROUP. 118 Street Lane, Leeds 8
(by courtesy of Mr. J. Glucksman). Speaker : Dr.
Geoffrey Wigoder. 8 p.m.

Sunday, December 17
SHEFFIELD ZIONIST ASSOCIATION. Community
Centre, Psalter Lane, Sheffield 10. Speaker : Dr.
Geoffrey Wigoder. 3 p.m.

Monday, December 18
MANCHESTER WOMEN'S ZIONIST COUNCIL.
Midland Hotel, Manchester 1. Speaker : Dr. Geoffrey
Wigoder. 3 p.m.

MANCHESTER ZIONIST ASSOCIATION. Joseph
Mamlock House, 142 Bury Old Road, Manchester
8. Speaker : Dr. Geoffrey Wigoder. 8 p.m.

Tuesday, December 19
LIVERPOOL ZIONIST SOCIETY. 8 Princes Road,
Liverpool 8. Speaker : Dr. Geoffrey Wigoder.
8 p.m.

Wednesday, December 20
BIRMINGHAM ZIONIST SOCIETY. Malcolm Locker
Hall, Pershore Road, Birmingham 15. Speaker : Dr.
Geoffrey Wigoder. 8 p.m.

Thursday, December 21
MAPAM OPEN FORUM. 37 Broadhurst Gardens,
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JPA-JNF NEWS

Prepared by JPA/JNF Public Relations Department, 4 St. George Street, Hanover Square, W.1. Hyde Park 2286/7

A FUND TO HELP THE ANGLO-JEWISH SETTLER SMOOTHING OVER THE FIRST DIFFICULT YEARS

More than a thousand agricultural workers scattered in 14 settlements all over Israel may care to look up from their tasks on the farm or their steaming cooker-tops in the kitchen for a moment to reflect on the activities of the J.P.A. in London. It is not such a far cry. For the thousand, all of whom came from Britain, have this week learnt that an application on their behalf to allocate £55,500 for the coming two years to their needs in 1962 and 1963 has been approved by the administrative committee.

The settlements concerned are: Amiad; Bet Chever; Bet Haemek; Kfar Blum; Kfar Hanassi; Kfar Mordechai; Lavee; Moshav Habonim; Yasur; Zikim; Mas-suot Yitzhak; Usha; Hasolelim; Nachshonim.

Some of them are old-established kibbutzim or moshavim; others are just a year or two old. But all are faced with constant problems because of difficult natural conditions or inadequate financing. Their problems are going to be perceptibly eased by the J.P.A.'s allocations.

It has always been the policy of the national fund-raising movement to help where it can to smooth the transition of Anglo-Jewish settlers to Israeli conditions. The local authorities in their turn take the view that those coming from

Britain are among the most valuable of all Israel's immigrants, a stabilising factor among the masses brought up in countries without a developed, "western" standard of life, and who are idealists in the fullest though least complacent sense of the term.

For this two-year period they have requested, and will receive, a little less than in 1960/61, because their special needs have diminished. As Israel's settlements get on their feet so they require less support from the Jewish Agency in Israel and from their friends abroad.

J.P.A. does not concern itself with agricultural workers alone. It has established a group of funds administered by the Zionist Federation's Israel office to make sure that newcomers from this country working in offices, in the towns, or in factories, or in research institutions throughout the country, are also assisted to make their way during the first few years. Sometimes this is in the form of a loan for the purchase of a dwelling, or for converting a balcony into an additional room with the arrival of a family. Sometimes it is for those who have spent time in Israel under the Shnat Sherut scheme but now wish to remain permanently. Indeed, occasions have occurred when the granting of a loan has been the factor to make the decision



At Bet Brodetsky, where newcomers from this country lodge while they look for homes and jobs.

that turns the visitor into a settler.

Altogether, J.P.A. has sanctioned expenditure of £115,000 to aid British settlers in the country. Much of this comes back in the form of repayment of loans at low interest, and as a consequence a "revolving fund" has been built up by the British Olim society, which is entrusted with this work in Israel, so that the money can do its job again and again.

In part of these operations, particularly with regard to the fund for mortgages, the J.P.A. has enjoyed the co-operation and partnership of the Central British Fund and the Migdal Insurance Company.

It is not the intention to cushion Anglo-Jewish immigrants completely from the inevitable rigours of their early years in Israel, nor on their part would they want this. But it will be gathered from this brief description of a vital part of our work, which has been going on for ten years, that a small loan may eliminate severe hardship and may determine whether a newcomer will ultimately make his way or not. It is gratifying to note that this policy of assistance is deeply appreciated by its recipients, and that there are practically no bad debts arising from it.

Each application is judged on its



Living space for a British family in Israel. J.P.A. helped with a mortgage.

J P A - J N F N E W S



Kiryat Gat three years after ground-breaking. Many Anglo-Jewish settlers have made their homes there, the way paved by short-term loans.

merits. Each is dealt with promptly. There is no red tape. British newcomers who visit the office in Tel Aviv take away an impression of sympathetic understanding tempered with a sound business approach. The rest is up to them.

If only the same could be said of the many thousands of others who arrive in Israel without skills or resources, and in need of a long educational process to fit them into the conditions of a pioneer country! There stands a problem far more intractable. And it is for their integration that the Jewish Agency uses more than 90 per cent of the money raised in Britain.

YOUNGER COMMISSION FOR STREATHAM

Streatham is the latest district to form a Younger J.N.F. Commission. It has been initiated by Mr. and Mrs. Z. Noble, H. Tuckman, Rev. P. N. Ginsbury and Michael Rothman.

The well-attended first meeting, held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Rothman, heard a description by Trevor Chinn of the work to be done, and an executive was formed as follows: Chairman, Michael Rothman; vice-chairman, Melvyn Klass; joint treasurers, Barry Nead, David Stebbing; joint secretaries, Angela Lewis and Rosalie Sherman, (98 Milmark Grove, New Cross, S.E.14. TID 2691).

NEW CHAIRMAN FOR MERSEYSIDE

An epoch comes to a close in Liverpool with the resignation, after eight years in the Chair of the J.P.A. committee, of Leo Levy. Under his stewardship, the Merseyside area has attained consistently higher results year by year.

In many respects Mr. Levy has made this a model for community efforts throughout the country, with prompt despatch of funds raised and the minimum of assistance from head office. In this regard Liverpool have of course the very great support of E. L. Fagin, the regional organiser who serves the city so well.

Mr. Levy is being succeeded by Gerald Strong, who was previously treasurer. W. Levitt now moves from the post of honorary secretary to Mr. Strong's former position.

At a recent reception, the thanks of the committee were expressed to the outgoing chairman as well as to Mrs. Levy, who has assisted her husband so ably during these eight years and was ever the generous hostess at meetings.

This year's campaign terminates in Merseyside with £42,000 raised from almost 1,000 contributors. This is £1,000 in excess of the 1960 figure.

CHANUKAH AND THE BARMITZVAH FOREST

The Chanukah Ball held by the 1960 Committee for Israel at Selby's realised £3,000 for J.N.F. activities. Part of this will go to plant trees in the Barmitzvah Forest. The occasion, presided over by chairman Felix Gordon, had as guests of honour Mr. and Mrs. Louis Mintz.

In a brief address, Mr. Mintz spoke of the significance of afforestation in Israel. He quoted from the Psalms: "Man is likened to the trees of the field," and went on to describe the new undertaking just begun in the Upper Galilee region of Korazin. His appeal was supported by the chairman.

Among those who worked enthusiastically for the success of this event were vice-chairmen Morris Jones and Joe Feigenbaum, treasurer Michael Smith, secretaries Mr. and Mrs. Dan Moliver, and tombola chairmen Mr. and Mrs. Jack Davidoff as well as Mr. and Mrs. Harold Marks-Excisa.

The Chanukah Ball was this committee's first major event this year, and the group welcomes new members.

BARMITZVAH FOREST SEVENTH LIST

LONDON :

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H. Angel
Mr. and Mrs. S. Beloff's family and friends
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Mr. and Mrs. Rosser Chinn
Mr. and Mrs. S. Davis
H. Ferster
Mr. and Mrs. M. Fleischmann
Mr. and Mrs. H. Goodman
Mr. and Mrs. S. Grant
Misses F. and M. Green
Mrs. R. Grunblatt
Rev. M. Hertzberg
Mr. and Mrs. Kaye
Jack Klarfeld
Mr. and Mrs. D. Lakin
Mr. and Mrs. M. Leigh
Mr. and Mrs. M. Lever
Mrs. B. Levy
Mr. and Mrs. Jack Lewis
Mrs. S. Lindenbaum
Mr. and Mrs. Julius Lowenthal
Mr. and Mrs. A. Modnick
Mrs. Morgan
Mr. and Mrs. L. Morris
Mrs. A. M. Russell
Streatham WIZO
Errol Shulman
Jack Trilling
Mrs. S. Vigon
Dr. and Mrs. A. I. Vogel
Miriam Weisz's family and friends
Mr. and Mrs. A. Weinberg
Dr. and Mrs. M. H. Zim

PROVINCES :

Belfast

L. Berwitz
Abraham Boil
Jacqueline and Peter Brown
Mrs. S. Brown
D. Caplin
Marion and Paul Conway
Andrew Maxwell Coppel
Colin Elliot Coppel
D. Cohen
A. Daly
Mr. and Mrs. P. Durov
L. Fredlander
Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Goldblatt
A. M. Goldblatt
J. Goldstone
B. Goldstone
M. Glazer
N. Goorwitch
W. Goldstone
Mr. and Mrs. H. Granet
Mr. H. Goldring
Harry and Joyce Goran
H. Hammerschlag
Tony and Michael Herbert
J. Hurwitz
B. H. Hurwitz
B. Hurwich
Dr. A. Hyman
N. Joseph
L. Kaitcer
S. Korentwyr
H. Lewis
B. Levy
H. Lewis
C. Listering
Dr. E. Oroman
P. Price
I. Rosenberg
Linda and Edward Rosenfield
Mrs. E. Rosenfield
S. Ross
H. Ross
A. Ross
Jack Saperia
I. Selig
N. Sherskie
A. Shank
I. Shribman
B. Shribman
Mr. and Mrs. M. Solomon
H. E. Smith
Mr. and Mrs. L. Taylor
E. Utitz
Mr. and Mrs. L. Wigoder

The cost of planting 13 trees is £4.11.0. There is still time for your name to be included in the Commemorative Volume.

J P A - J N F NEWS



Mrs. Edith Morrison distributing gifts to her "sewing bee" at their Chanukah party last week. This year's celebration held special significance as the tenth anniversary of this team's activities. Mrs. Morrison's circle meets weekly at Morrisons Associated Companies in Tottenham Court Road to make clothes for Israel's immigrant children.

SOUTH AFRICANS JOIN J.N.F.

Young South Africans in London were reunited last week at a gathering initiated by Mervyn Isaacson from Johannesburg. The meeting was convened to explore the possibility of forming a group to work for Israel, and was addressed by J.N.F. director Ram Haviv and Trevor Chinn, chairman of the national council of Younger J.N.F. Commissions. Several Younger Commission members were also present.

Having been active Zionist workers in their own country, the South Africans were eager to join the Anglo-Jewish community in its partnership with Israel. Mr. Haviv illustrated the problems facing the young State today, stressing the burden on the country's citizens due to the vast expenditure necessary for its development and defence, particularly in the light of the new immigration wave. Trevor Chinn briefly outlined the work of the Younger Commissions, declaring that a South African group would be a valuable addition to the movement.

The films "Happy Valley" and "Citizens Army" were shown, and a commit-

tee was formed under the chairmanship of Mervyn Isaacson, with Ronny Bethlehem as vice-chairman and Gloria Shapiro secretary. Young South Africans interested in the new group should contact the chairman (FLA. 4170) or Shmuel Lowensohn at Head Office.

THIS WEEK'S BEST BOXES

E. LONDON: Mr. Tendler, c/o 44 Earham Grove, E.7, £5.12.4. Mrs. R. Yanofsky, 79 Whitechapel Road, E.1, £4.7.0. Mr. A. Kutner, 67 Ickburgh Road, E.5, £4.6.6. Mr. Seigar, 53 Windsor Road, E.7, £2.13.0. Mr. Shupack, 73 Colvestone Crescent, E.8, £2.13.0. Mr. Brown, 89 Earham Grove, E.7, £2.10.6. Mr. H. Uri, 81 Sandringham Road, E.3, £2.10.5. Mrs. Stern, 90 Nittingale Road, E.5, £2.8.0. Mr. C. H. Levy, 22 Osborne Street, E.1, £2.6.9. Mr. D. Magnus, 97 Chestnut Avenue, E.7, £2.5.0. Mr. L. Gilbert, 18 Ryder House, Colebert Avenue, E.1, £2.2.0. Mr. L. Ambrose, 54 Windsor Road, E.7, £2.0.0. Mr. Prager, 13 Cambridge Heath Road, E.1, £2.0.0. Mr. H. Levene, 19 Queensdown Road, E.5, £2.0.0.

N. LONDON: Mr. A. I. Lemer, 48 Norrice Lea, Hampstead Garden Suburb, N.2, £15.0.0. Mr. L. Schupak, 2 Lytleton Close, N.2, £5.5.4. Mrs. E. Woodman, 33 Norrice Lea, N.2, £4.9.6. Mrs. Bornstein, Karen House, 18 Kingsley Way, N.2, £3.16.5. Mr. and Mrs. G. Cahn, Kingston House, Winnington Road, N.2, £2.13.7. Mrs. Benn, Rubislaw, The Bishops Avenue, N.2, £2.5.0. Mr. A. Corby, 24 Norrice Lea, N.2, £2.5.0. Mrs. Steinberg, 25 Winnington Road, N.2, £2.4.3. Mr. Ussiskin, 26 Kingsley Way, N.2, £2.0.0.

N.W. LONDON: Mr. A. Horner, 201 Grove End Gardens, Abbey Road, N.W.8, £14.1.3. Mrs. Dunbar, 12 Clifton Court, N.W.8, £4.15.0. Mrs. Gutwein, 79 Hamilton Terrace, N.W.8, £4.11.0. Mr. Cohen, 7 Grove Hall Court, Hall Road, N.W.8, £3.10.0. Mr. M. Goldbart, 74 Hamilton Terrace, N.W.8, £3.4.0. Mrs. Icgison, Flat 1, 71 Marlborough Place, N.W.8, £3.0.0. Mr. G. Horner, 165 Grove End Gardens, Abbey Road, N.W.8, £2.17.9. Dr. M. Weber, 6 Manor Court, Abbey Road, N.W.8, £2.16.0. Mrs. H. Hames, 5 Grove Court, Circus Road, N.W.8, £2.5.6. Mrs. D. Gurwitsch, 7 Hamilton House, Hall Road, N.W.8, £2.4.2. Mrs. Moss, 8 Northwick House, N.W.8, £2.3.0. Mr. B. Hollander, 97 Clifton Court, N.W.8, £2.2.0. Mr. Max Kaufmann, 123 Alexandra Road, N.W.8, £2.0.0. Mr. E. Katona, 102 Langford Court, N.W.8, £2.0.0. Mrs. Fisher, 56 Langford Court, Langford Place, Abbey Road, N.W.8, £2.0.0. Mrs. E. Hiller, 31 Marlborough Place, N.W.8, £2.0.0.

S.E. LONDON: Mrs. S. Seither, 67 Balfour Street, New Kent Road, S.E.17, £2.3.0.

S.W. LONDON: Mr. A. L. Wrightman, 11 Blackett Street, S.W.15, £3.13.2. Mr. Wrighton, 282 Cortis Road, Ashburn Estate, Putney Heath, S.W.15, £2.3.6. Mr. M. Stern, 6 Braefoot Court, Putney Hill, S.W.15, £2.0.0.

W. LONDON: Miss Hull, 15 Watchfield Court, Sutton Court Road, W.4, £3.0.0. Mrs. Hull, 147 Watchfield Court, Sutton Court Road, W.4, £2.7.6.

W.C. LONDON: Mr. S. Newman, 55/56 Long Acre, W.C.2, £2.2.0. Mr. and Mrs. M. Eisen, 53 Bedford Court Mansions, Bedford Avenue, W.C.1, £2.2.0. Mr. I. Collins, 88 Paramount Court, University Street, W.C.1, £2.2.0.

GLASGOW: Mr. and Mrs. H. Benson, 21 Norbreck Drive, Giffnock, £8.4.0. Messrs. A. Harris Ltd., 16 Royal Exchange Square, C.1, £2.12.6. Mr. E. Sunderland, 29 Riverside Road, C.1, £2.12.6. Mr. D. N. Links, 51 Wilson Street, C.1, £2.12.0. Mrs. F. Weiss, 4 Hazelden Gardens, Clarkstone, £2.12.0. Mr. J. Mellick, 160 Hope Street, C.2, £2.12.0. Mrs. J. Mellick, 217 Titwood Road, S.1, £2.10.0. Mr. M. B. Links, 51 Wilson Street, C.1, £2.10.0.

LONDONDERRY: Mr. D. Spain, £10.10.0. Mr. R. Skeucles, £5.5.0. Mr. B. Miller, £5.5.0. Mr. F. Szilagi, £5.5.0. Mr. H. Pollock, £5.0.0.

MIDDLESBROUGH: Mr. B. Wiseman, 10 Claude Avenue, £11.10.0. Mrs. Lazarus, 40 Elinson Avenue, £5.0.0. Mrs. Shoemann, 24 Carnfield Road, £4.0.0. Mrs. W. Bloom, 2 Thornfield Road, £2.15.0. Mrs. N. Marks, 56 Cambridge Road, £2.7.0. Mr. Levy, 123 Cambridge Road, £2.8.11. Mrs. L. Goldstein, 196 Newport Road, £2.2.0. Mrs. B. H. Marks, 91A Oxford Road, £2.2.0. Mrs. S. Hyman, 52a Westwood Avenue, £2.0.0.

SUNDERLAND: Mr. J. Refson, 78 Alexandra Road, £13.18.0. Mr. Sol Isaacs, 61 Alexandra Road, £9.0.0. Dr. S. Cohen, 4 Niltverton Avenue, £3.13.6. Mr. Goldberg, 13 The Oaks, £3.0.0. Mr. L. Rebson, Alexander Road, £2.2.0.

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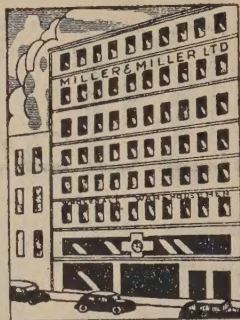
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